

**PAN-AFRICAN**

*Movement*

# Colonization

- By the 20<sup>th</sup> century, European powers had colonized the majority of Africa.
- The only independent countries were Liberia and Ethiopia.
- Liberia was founded in 1822 by former American slaves.

# Nationalism

- Africans resented their unequal status and lack of political rights under European control.
- They wanted to take control of their own governments, land, and resources.
- Nationalism, a feeling of strong pride in one's own country, began to sweep across Africa and fed the desire for independence from European rule.

# Pan-African

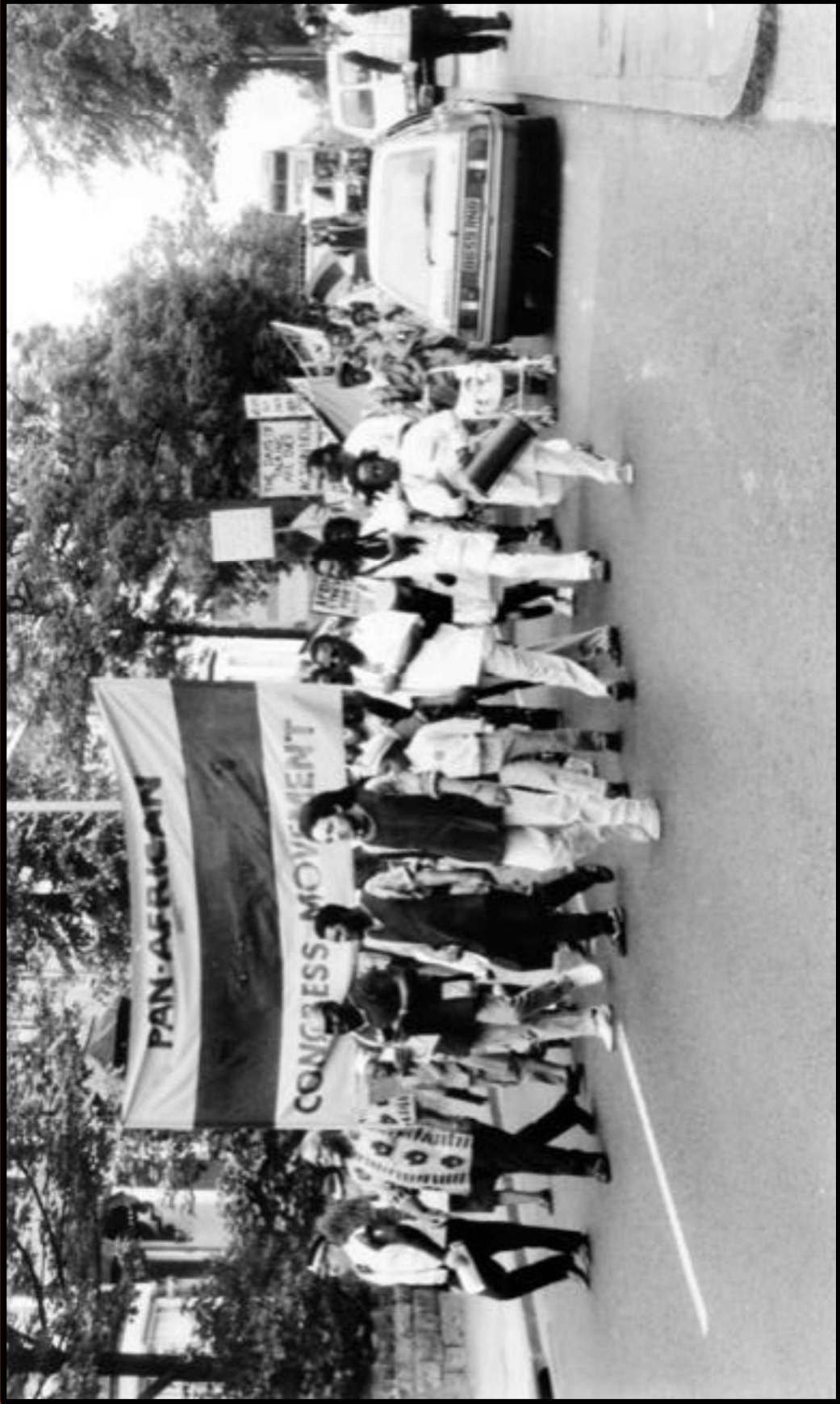
- An example of African nationalism was the Pan-African movement that began in the late 1800s.
- The movement believed that all Africans shared a common heritage and should work together for their freedom.
- The Pan-African movement's principles actually dated back to the slave trade era.
- The first Pan-African Congress occurred in 1900.

# Pan-African Congress Delegates



# Pan-African

- By the end of World War II, four more meetings had occurred.
- The fifth Pan-African Congress counted in 90 delegates, including the future leaders of Kenya and Ghana.
- Eventually, the influence of the movement began to fade, but not before pushing the cause of nationalism forward.



# Changes

- Africa began to change by the 1940s.
- The rule of tribal chiefs had weakened because of their links with colonial governments, thus limiting their ability to control people.
- An educated middle class that disliked colonial life began to grow in the cities.



# Unrest

- The cost for European countries to maintain colonies was rising.
- By the second half of the century, unrest arose throughout the continent and African nations fought to free themselves from European control.







Republic of Kenya

# Colonization

- For hundreds of years, outsiders did not enter the region now known as Kenya because of the fierce warrior tribes that inhabited the area.
- Arab traders took control of Kenya's coast during the 1800s.
- Next came Germany and Great Britain, but by 1920, the British were the only foreigners who remained.



# Colonization

- Under British rule, native Kenyans had to pay high taxes and did not have the same access to education and jobs that whites did.
- The government also took land and gave it to British settlers and war veterans.

# Opposition

- Most Kenyans were upset by their loss of rights as landowners to the British.
- They believed that their land was taken unfairly and opposition groups began to form.
- For several decades, small bands of armed resistance forces (guerillas) fought to eliminate white settlers in Kenya.





The Mau Mau was a secret society that believed force was the only way to win Kenyan rights and independence.

# Rebellion

- In 1956, there was a violent rebellion that resulted in the deaths of thousands of Mau Mau fighters.
- Although the British army mostly defeated the guerillas, this movement gained a great deal of support among Kenyans.



# Change

- The Mau Mau uprising had spread nationalism throughout Kenya.
- It showed the British that Africans would fight back and raised global awareness about the struggle for independence in Kenya.
- Great Britain slowly began returning land to Kenya's African citizens and also granting them improved rights.

# Independence

- Kenyans were tired of being treated unfairly, and demanded to be free.
- On December 12<sup>th</sup>, 1963, the British Empire granted Kenya its independence.
- Jomo Kenyatta was the most influential leader of the freedom movement in Kenya, and was appointed as the nation's first president.

# Lancaster House Conference for Kenya's Independence in 1963.



# Kenyatta

- Kenyatta was a leader of the Kenyan African National Union, and during his presidency, began a campaign called *harambee*, which is Swahili for “let’s pull together.”
- Under Kenyatta and his successor, Daniel arap Moi, the KNAU ran unopposed in elections until the 1990s.
- The country remains a multi-party state, but the reality is that the KNAU is in control of the government.

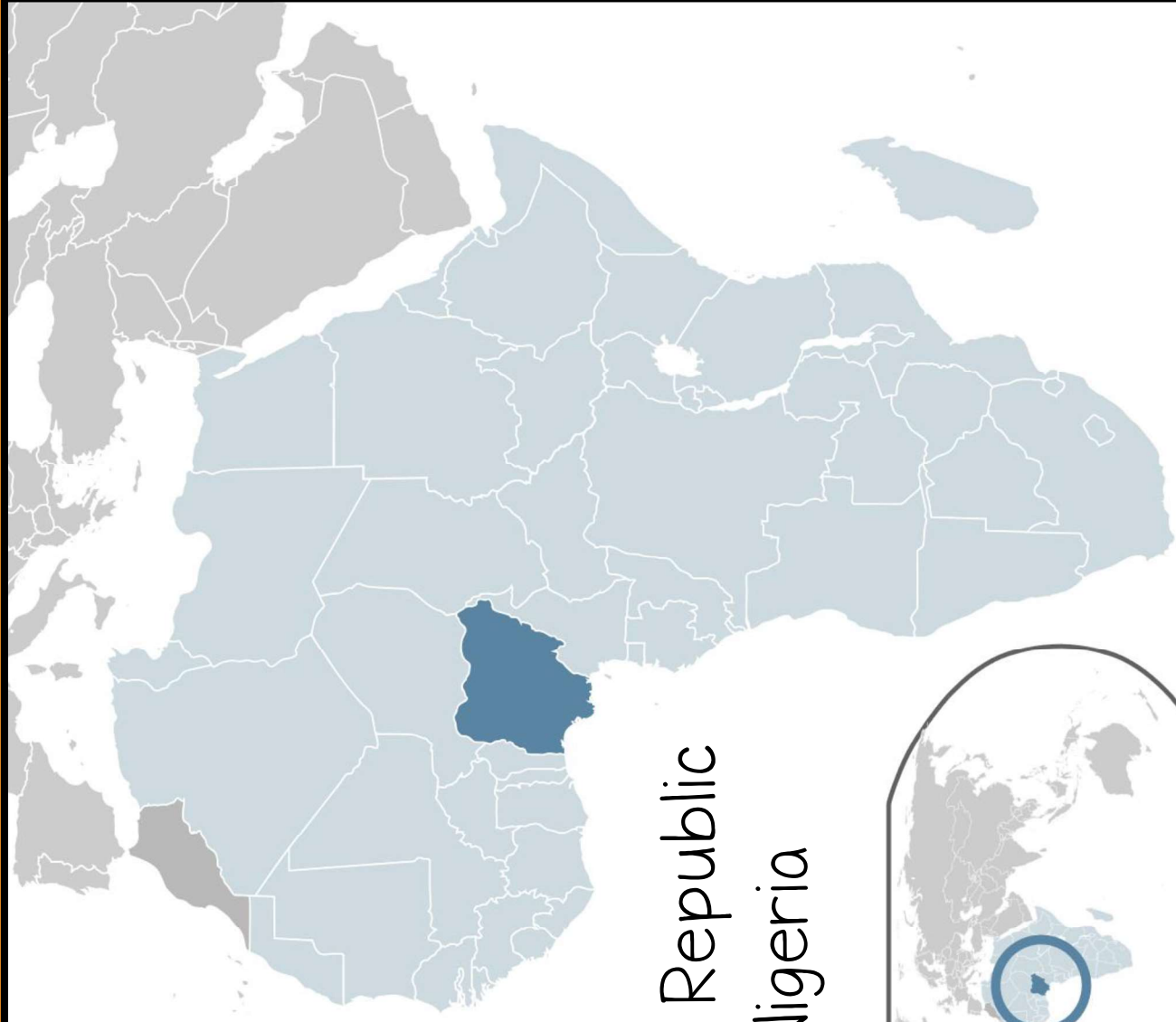


Jomo Kenyatta -- The first president and  
“founding father” of Kenya.



# Today

- By the time of his death in 1978, Kenyatta had helped Kenya become one of the most stable and economically dynamic countries in Africa.
- Even though there has been improvement in the political rights of Kenya's people, more is still needed as there is a great deal of corruption within the country's government.



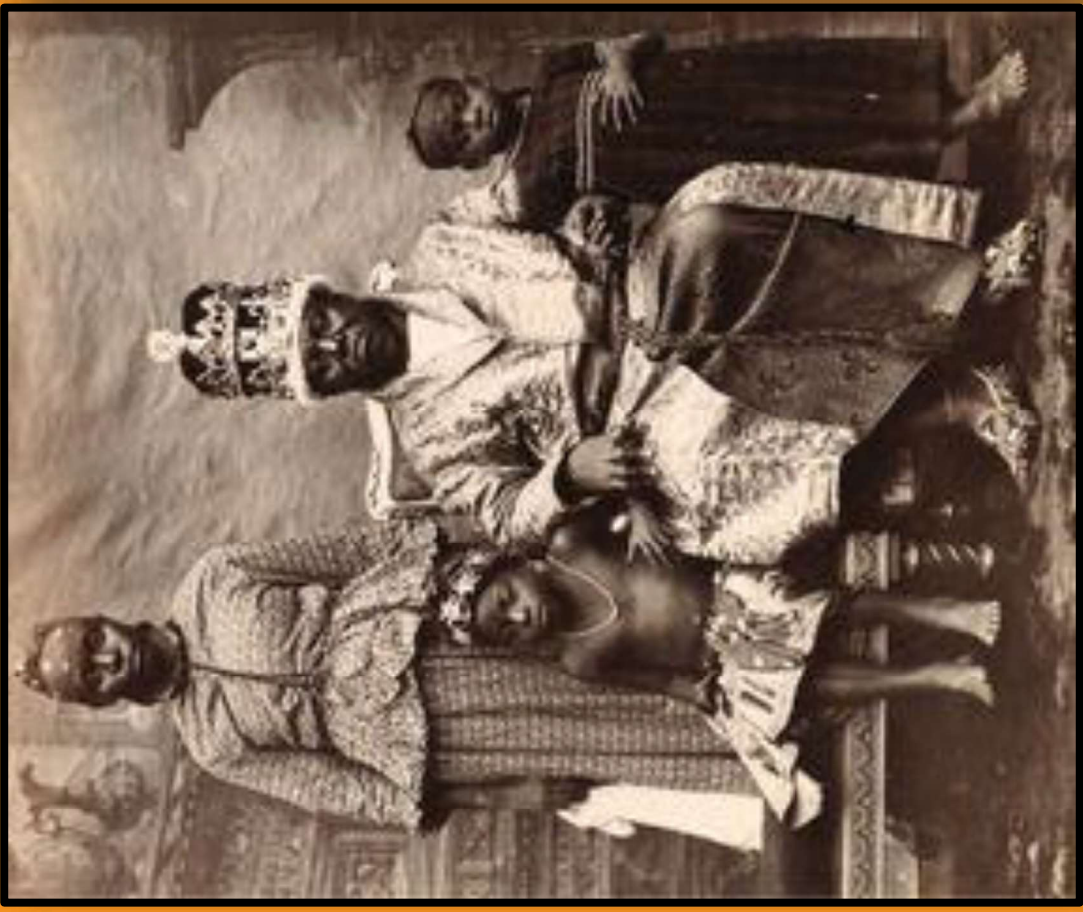
# Federal Republic of Nigeria



**NIGERIA**

# Nigeria

- The country now known as Nigeria was a diverse region with more than 250 ethnic groups.
- Nigeria had maintained its independence until 1914 when Great Britain took over the area.



Nigerian Tribal Royalty - late 1800s

# Unrest

- The British government took land from the Nigeria's tribes and controlled most of the country's resources.
- This angered many Nigerians so they started political parties to work for independence.
- Most Nigerians believed that the only way to have rights was to be completely free of European rule.

# Change

- At first, they protested peacefully.
- After World War II, more and more Nigerians encouraged nationalism and demanded self-rule.
- Nationalism and the cause for independence from the British united the majority of Nigeria's ethnic groups.

# Independence

- After many (mostly) peaceful protests, Great Britain allowed Nigeria to elect its own government.
- On October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1960, Great Britain granted Nigeria independence and an independent government was established.
- At first, it was one of the most stable governments of the new African countries.





Nigerian Independence - 1960



Abubakar Tafawa Balewa - Nigeria's first prime minister. He was overthrown and murdered in a military coup in 1966.

# Power

- Nigeria did not remain peaceful for long.
- Unfortunately, struggles for power between different ethnic groups have resulted in three military coups and a civil war.

# Today

- Nigeria suffered from violence and military rule until 1999, when a democratic government was established.
- In recent years, political instability, religious competition, ethnic differences and the need to become more modern continue to plague Nigeria.

# Nigerian Soldiers



# Africa Today

- By 1966, all but six African countries were independent nation-states.
- Unfortunately, once the countries were independent of European rule, they still faced many challenges.
- Many of the new governments were politically unstable.

# Africa Today

- European powers did not teach new leaders how to self-govern after granting them independence.
- Ethnic groups continue to clash over political power in many African nations.
- In some African countries, military dictators took over the governments.

# African Independence Dates

